Case 2:21-cv-02386 CAPIL December 1 SHF | 105/25/21 Page 1 of 16

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

purpose of initiating the civil d	ocket sheet. (SEE INSTRUC	THONS ON NEXT PAGE C	OF THIS FOI		NITEC					
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS Sara Munizza				DEFENDAN Retinovitre	NIS eous .	Associa	ites, LTD d	/b/a Mid	Atlanti	c Retina
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,				NOTE: IN LAN	ND CON RACT O		ON CASES, USE T	/	N OF	
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name	Address and Telenhone Number	e)		Attorneys (If Kr						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Address, and Telephone Number Law Office of Eric			• ,,	.0,					
	500 JFK Blvd, Suite	1240, Philadelph	ia PA 19	0102						
Tel: 267-546-013 II. BASIS OF JURISD		0 0 0 1	III CIT	IZENSHIP O	E DD	INCIDA	I DADTIES	ON WITH I	0 P 6	
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2 U.S. Government Defendant	4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenshi)	p of Parties in Item III)	Citizen	of Another State	2	2	Incorporated and I of Business In A		<u> </u>	<u></u> 5
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of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholders' Suits	350 Motor Vehicle 355 Motor Vehicle	370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending	H ⁷¹⁰	Fair Labor Standard Act	ls	Act	of 2016	_ `	JSC 1681 or hone Consu	,
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	42 U.S.C.A. 8	tute under which you ar 12101 et sea	re filing (Da	not cite jurisdiction	nal statut	es unless di	versity):			
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION	Brief description of car		t							
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	CHECK IF THIS UNDER RULE 23	IS A CLASS ACTION 3, F.R.Cv.P.) DE	MAND \$ 150,0	000		HECK YES only U RY DEMAND:		in complai	nt:
VIII. RELATED CAS IF ANY	E(S) (See instructions):	JUDGE				DOCKI	ET NUMBER			_ _ _
DATE 5/25/2021		SIGNATURE OF ATT	FORNEY OF	RECORD M	~	Paril	_			
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY				•		- 0				
	MOUNT	APPLYING IFP		JUD	GE		MAG. JU	DGE		

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASE MANAGEMENT TRACK DESIGNATION FORM

	:	CIVIL ACTION				
Sara Munizza	:					
v. Retinovitreous Associates, L7 d/b/a Mid Atlantic Retina		NO.				
In accordance with the Civil Justice plaintiff shall complete a Case Manafiling the complaint and serve a copy side of this form.) In the event the designation, that defendant shall, with the plaintiff and all other parties, a to which that defendant believes the	agement Track Design on all defendants. (So at a defendant does ith its first appearance Case Management Track Design of the control of the c	nation Form in all civil cases at the See § 1:03 of the plan set forth on the not agree with the plaintiff regarding, submit to the clerk of court and strack Designation Form specifying the	time of reverse ng said erve or			
SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CASE MANAGEMENT TRACKS:						
(a) Habeas Corpus – Cases brought	under 28 U.S.C. § 22	241 through § 2255.	()			
(b) Social Security – Cases requesting and Human Services denying plants			()			
(c) Arbitration – Cases required to 1	be designated for arbi	itration under Local Civil Rule 53.2	. ()			
(d) Asbestos – Cases involving claim exposure to asbestos.	ms for personal injury	y or property damage from	()			
(e) Special Management – Cases the commonly referred to as complethe court. (See reverse side of the management cases.)	ex and that need speci	ial or intense management by	()			

Telephone	FAX Number	E-Mail Address		
267-546-0131	215-944-6124	GrahamB@ericshore.com		
Date	Attorney-at-law	Attorney for		
5/25/2021	Graham F. Baird	Sara Munizza		

(X)

(f) Standard Management – Cases that do not fall into any one of the other tracks.

(Civ. 660) 10/02

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

DESIGNATION FORM

(to be used by counsel or pro se plaintiff to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of assignment to the appropriate calendar)

Address of Plaintiff: 1476 Makefield Road, Yardley, PA 19067						
	Address of Defendant: 4606 Butler Pike, Suite 200, Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462					
Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: 460		leeting, PA 19462				
RELATED CASE, IF ANY:						
Case Number:	Judge:	Date Terminated:				
Civil cases are deemed related when Yes is answered to	any of the following questions:					
1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?						
Does this case involve the same issue of fact or gropending or within one year previously terminated at		Yes No X				
Does this case involve the validity or infringement numbered case pending or within one year previou		Yes No X				
4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, s case filed by the same individual?	social security appeal, or pro se civil rights	Yes No X				
I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is this court except as noted above.	/ S is not related to any case now pending or v	within one year previously terminated action in				
DATE: <u>5/25/2021</u>	ATE: <u>5/25/2021</u> 92092					
	Attorney-at-Law / Pro Se Plaintiff	Attorney I.D. # (if applicable)				
CIVIL: (Place a √ in one category only)						
A. Federal Question Cases:	B. Diversity Jurisdiction (Cases:				
1. Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All 2. FELA 3. Jones Act-Personal Injury 4. Antitrust 5. Patent 6. Labor-Management Relations 7. Civil Rights 8. Habeas Corpus 9. Securities Act(s) Cases 10. Social Security Review Cases 11. All other Federal Question Cases (Please specify):	 Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts FELA Jones Act-Personal Injury Antitrust Patent Labor-Management Relations Civil Rights Habeas Corpus Securities Act(s) Cases Social Security Review Cases Insurance Contract and Other Contracts Airplane Personal Injury Marine Personal Injury Motor Vehicle Personal Injury Other Personal Injury (Please specify): Products Liability Products Liability - Asbestos All other Diversity Cases (Please specify): (Please specify): 					
ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION (The effect of this certification is to remove the case from eligibility for arbitration.)						
I, Graham F. Baird, counsel of record or pro se plaintiff, do hereby certify:						
Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2, § 3(c) (2), that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of \$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs:						
Relief other than monetary damages is sought	- 0					
DATE:5/25/2021	Attorney-at-Law / Pro Se Plaintiff	92692				
Attorney-at-Law / Pro Se Plaintiff Attorney I.D. # (if applicable) NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.						

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

SARA MUNIZZA

1476 Makefield Road :

Yardley, PA 19067 : JURY DEMANDED

:

Plaintiff,

v. : No.

RETINOVITREOUS ASSOCIATES, LTD:

d/b/a MID ATLANTIC RETINA

4060 Butler Pike, Suite 200

Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION COMPLAINT

I. Parties and Reasons for Jurisdiction.

- 1. Plaintiff, SARA MUNIZZA (hereinafter "Plaintiff") is an adult individual residing at the above address.
- 2. Defendant, RETINOVITREOUS ASSOCIATES, LTD d/b/a MID ATLANTIC RETINA (hereinafter "Defendant") is a business corporation organized by and operating under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and having a principal place of business at the above captioned address.
- 3. At all times material hereto, Defendant qualified as Plaintiff's employer pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Pregnancy Discrimination Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act and as defined under Pennsylvania common law.

- 4. This action is instituted pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Pregnancy Discrimination Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act and the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act.
 - 5. Jurisdiction is conferred by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343.
- 6. Supplemental jurisdiction over the Plaintiff's state law claim is conferred pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
- 7. Plaintiff has satisfied the administrative prerequisites and exhausted her administrative remedies prior to bringing this civil rights claim. [Exh. A.]
- 8. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (b)(2), venue is properly laid in this district because Defendant conducts business in this district, and because a substantial part of the acts and/or omissions giving rise to the claims set forth herein occurred in this judicial district. Plaintiff was working in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania at the time of the illegal actions by Defendants as set forth herein.

II. Operative Facts.

- 9. In or around May of 2015, Defendant hired Plaintiff as a front desk receptionist.
- 10. During her employment, Plaintiff was promoted to clinical technician, the position she held at the time of her termination.
- 11. In or around April of 2019, Plaintiff advised Defendant that she was pregnant, with an anticipated delivery date in December of 2019.
- 12. Approximately one (1) week later, Plaintiff began to experience complications arising from her pregnancy, for which she sought treatment by her physician.
- 13. On or about May 12, 2019, Plaintiff was experiencing pain and other complications and was forced to leave work early.

- 14. Plaintiff was subsequently absent from work from May 12 to May 16, 2019 due to these complications arising from her pregnancy.
- 15. Upon her return to work, Plaintiff submitted a request for a reasonable accommodation in the form of additional rest and food breaks as needed.
 - 16. Defendant refused to accommodate Plaintiff's request.
- 17. On or about June 4, 2019, Plaintiff's physician deemed Plaintiff's pregnancy "high-risk" and restricted her from all work activity.
 - 18. Following this, Plaintiff applied and was initially approved for an FMLA leave.
- 19. In August of 2019, Plaintiff received an email from Defendant's third-party leave coordinator, Lindsey Lloyd, informing Plaintiff that her FMLA would be exhausted as of August 26, 2019.
- 20. Ms. Lloyd additionally indicated that Plaintiff would need to have her physician submit additional paperwork.
- 21. Plaintiff did as she was instructed, and submitted the required paperwork to Defendant in September of 2019.
- 22. Defendant then requested Plaintiff obtain a note from her OB/GYN confirming that she would be released to return to work six (6) to eight (8) weeks following the birth of her child.
- 23. On or about October 16, 2019, and pursuant to Defendant's instruction, Plaintiff submitted a note from her OB/GYN confirming the same.
- 24. On or about November 1, 2019, Plaintiff received a call from Defendant's human resources representative, Bethany Gross, informing her that her employment was terminated as of October 28, 2019.

- 25. Defendant failed to reasonably accommodate Plaintiff's disability.
- 26. Defendant failed to meaningfully engage in an interactive process towards the development of a reasonable accommodation for Plaintiff's disability.
- 27. At all times material hereto, Defendant was hostile to Plaintiff's pregnancy, diagnosed medical condition, and need to take FMLA leave, and terminated her as a result of that animus.
- 28. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct in terminating Plaintiff, she sustained great economic loss, future lost earning capacity, lost opportunity, loss of future wages, as well emotional distress, pain and suffering and other damages as set forth below.

III. Causes of Action.

COUNT I– AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (42 U.S.C.A. § 12101 et seq) (Plaintiff v. Defendants)

- 29. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-29 as if fully set forth at length herein.
- 30. At all times material hereto, and pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §12101, et seq., an employer may not discriminate against an employee based on a disability.
- 31. Plaintiff is a qualified employee and person within the definition of Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §12101, et seq.
- 32. Defendant is an "employer" and thereby subject to the strictures of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §12101, et seq.
- 33. At all times material hereto, Plaintiff had a qualified disability, as described above.

- 34. Defendant failed to accommodate or otherwise engage in a meaningful back and forth towards the development of a reasonable accommodation.
- 35. Defendant's conduct in terminating Plaintiff is an adverse action, was taken as a result of her disability and constitutes a violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §12101, et seq..
- 36. As a proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff sustained significant damages, including but not limited to: great economic loss, future lost earning capacity, lost opportunity, loss of future wages, loss of front pay, loss of back pay, liquidated damages as well as emotional distress, pain and suffering, consequential damages and Plaintiff has also sustained work loss, loss of opportunity, and a permanent diminution of her earning power and capacity and a claim is made therefore.
- 37. As a result of the conduct of Defendant's owners/management, Plaintiff hereby demands punitive damages.
- 38. Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §12101, et seq Plaintiff demands attorneys fees and court costs.

COUNT II – EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION (42 U.S.C.A. § 2000e-2(a))

- 39. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-37 as if fully set forth at length herein.
- 40. Defendant took adverse action against Plaintiff by terminating her employment.
- 41. Plaintiff's status as a pregnant woman places her in a protected class.
- 42. Plaintiff's membership in a protected class was a motivating factor in Defendant's adverse actions and conduct.
- 43. As such, Defendant's conduct constitutes unlawful employment practices, under 42. U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a).

- 44. As a proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff sustained significant damages, including but not limited to: great economic loss, future lost earning capacity, lost opportunity, pain and suffering, consequential damages and Plaintiff has also sustained work loss, loss of opportunity, and a permanent diminution of earning power and capacity and a claim is made therefore.
- 45. As a result of the conduct of Defendant's owners/management, Plaintiff hereby demands punitive damages.
- 46. Pursuant to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000e-2(a), et seq Plaintiff demands attorneys fees and court costs.

COUNT III—PREGNANCY DISCRIMINATION ACT (42 U.S.C.A. § 2000(e)(k) et seq)

- 47. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-46 as if fully set forth at length herein.
- 48. At all times material hereto, and pursuant to the Pregnancy Discrimination Act an employer may not discriminate against an employee on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth or other medical conditions.
- 49. At all times material hereto, Plaintiff was pregnant and subject to the aforementioned adverse actions, as described above.
- 50. Defendant's conduct in terminating and/or declining to provide Plaintiff an accommodation was a result of her pregnancy and, as such, constitutes a violation of the Pregnancy Discrimination Act, 42 U.S.C. §2000(e)(k), et seq.
- 51. As a proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff sustained significant damages, including but not limited to: great economic loss, future lost earning capacity, lost opportunity, loss of future wages, loss of front pay, loss of back pay, as well as emotional distress, pain and suffering, consequential damages and Plaintiff has also sustained work loss,

loss of opportunity, and a permanent diminution of her earning power and capacity and a claim is made therefore.

- 52. As a result of the conduct of Defendant's owners/management, Plaintiff hereby demands punitive damages.
- 53. Pursuant to the Pregnancy Discrimination Act, Plaintiff demands attorneys fees and court costs.

COUNT IV – VIOLATION OF FMLA—RETALIATION (29 U.S.C. §2601 et seq.)

- 54. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-53 as if fully set forth at length herein.
- 55. As set forth above, Plaintiff was entitled to medical leave pursuant to the FMLA, 29 U.S.C. §2601, et seq.
- 56. As described above, Defendant terminated Plaintiff's employment, an adverse action, in retaliation for her exercising her rights to take FMLA leave.
- 57. Defendant's motivation in terminating Plaintiff's employment was based, in part, upon her application and utilization of FMLA leave.
- 58. As a proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff sustained significant damages, including but not limited to: great economic loss, future lost earning capacity, lost opportunity, loss of future wages, loss of front pay, loss of back pay, as well as emotional distress, pain and suffering, consequential damages and Plaintiff has also sustained work loss, loss of opportunity, and a permanent diminution of her earning power and capacity and a claim is made therefore.
- 59. As a result of the conduct of Defendant's owners/management, Plaintiff hereby demands punitive and/or liquidated damages.

60. Pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. §2601, et seq Plaintiff demands attorneys fees and court costs.

COUNT V—PENNSYLVANIA HUMAN RELATIONS ACT 43 Pa.C.S.A. §951, et seq. (Plaintiff v. Defendants)

- 61. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-60 as if fully set forth at length herein.
- 62. As set forth above, Plaintiff is a member of a protected class.
- 63. Defendants failed to accommodate or otherwise engage in a meaningful back and forth towards the development of a reasonable accommodation.
 - 64. Defendants terminated Plaintiff's employment.
- 65. As set forth above, a motivating factor in the decision to terminate Plaintiff's employment is Plaintiff's disability.
- 66. Plaintiff suffered disparate treatment in the manner in which she was terminated as compared to similarly situated able-bodied, and/or male employees, who received more favorable treatment by Defendants.
- 67. As such, Defendants violated the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act, 43 Pa.C.S.A. §951, et seq.
- 68. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff sustained significant damages, including but not limited to: great economic loss, future lost earning capacity, lost opportunity, loss of future wages, loss of front pay, loss of back pay, as well as emotional distress, pain and suffering, consequential damages and Plaintiff has also sustained work loss, loss of opportunity, and a permanent diminution of earning power and capacity and a claim is made therefore.
 - 69. Plaintiff demands attorneys' fees and court costs.

IV. Relief Requested.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, SARA MUNIZZA demands judgment in her favor and against

Defendants, RETINOVITEROUS ASSOCIATES, LTD d/b/a MID ATLANTIC RETINA, in an

amount in excess of \$150,000.00 together with:

A. Compensatory damages, including but not limited to: back pay, front pay, past lost

wages, future lost wages. Lost pay increases, lost pay incentives, lost opportunity, lost

benefits, lost future earning capacity, injury to reputation, mental and emotional

distress, pain and suffering;

B. Punitive damages;

C. Liquidated damages;

D. Attorneys fees and costs of suit;

E. Interest, delay damages; and,

F. Any other further relief this Court deems just proper and equitable.

LAW OFFICES OF ERIC A. SHORE, P.C.

BY

GRAHAM F. BAIRD, ESQUIRE

Two Penn Center

1500 JFK Boulevard, Suite 1240

Philadelphia, PA 19102

Attorney for Plaintiff, Sara Munizza

Date: 5/25/2021

EXH. A

EEOC Form 161 (11/2020)

U.S. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

DISMISSAL AND NOTICE OF RIGHTS

To: Sara Munizza 1476 Makefield Road Yardley, PA 19067			From: Philadelphia District Office 801 Market Street Suite 1000 Philadelphia, PA 19107			
		person(s) aggrieved whose identity is IAL (29 CFR §1601.7(a))				
EEOC Charge No. EEOC Representative Telephone No.					Telephone No.	
530-2020-02984 Legal Technician (267) 589-9700					(267) 589-9700	
THE EEOC IS CLOSING ITS FILE ON THIS CHARGE FOR THE FOLLOWING REASON:						
The facts alleged in the charge fail to state a claim under any of the statutes enforced by the EEOC.						
	Your allegations did not involve a disability as defined by the Americans With Disabilities Act.					
	The Respondent employs less than the required number of employees or is not otherwise covered by the statutes.					
	Your charge was not timely filed with EEOC; in other words, you waited too long after the date(s) of the alleged discrimination to file your charge					
X	The EEOC issues the following determination: The EEOC will not proceed further with its investigation, and makes no determination about whether further investigation would establish violations of the statute. This does not mean the claims have no merit. This determination does not certify that the respondent is in compliance with the statutes. The EEOC makes no finding as to the merits of any other issues that might be construed as having been raised by this charge.					
	The EEOC has adopted the findings of the state or local fair employment practices agency that investigated this charge.					
	Other (briefly state)					
- NOTICE OF SUIT RIGHTS - (See the additional information attached to this form.)						
Title VII, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act, or the Age Discrimination in Employment Act: This will be the only notice of dismissal and of your right to sue that we will send you. You may file a lawsuit against the respondent(s) under federal law based on this charge in federal or state court. Your lawsuit must be filed <u>WITHIN 90 DAYS</u> of your receipt of this notice ; or your right to sue based on this charge will be lost. (The time limit for filing suit based on a claim under state law may be different.)						
Equal Pay Act (EPA): EPA suits must be filed in federal or state court within 2 years (3 years for willful violations) of the alleged EPA underpayment. This means that backpay due for any violations that occurred <u>more than 2 years (3 years)</u> before you file suit may not be collectible.						
On behalf of the Commission						
		Janie Rli	Sillians;		March 2, 2021	
Enclosure	es(s)	Jamie R. Wil District Di			(Date Issued)	
cc:	Michele Miles Linda M. Lopez, Esq. Director of Human Resources RETINOVEROUS; MID ATLANTIC RETINA LAW OFFICE OF ERIC SHORE 2 Penn Center				RE	

4060 Butler Pike, Suite 200 Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462

1500 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Suite 1240 Philadelphia, PA 19102

Case 2:21-cv-02386-GJP Document 1 Filed 05/25/21 Page 15 of 16

Enclosure with EEOC Form 161 (11/2020)

INFORMATION RELATED TO FILING SUIT UNDER THE LAWS ENFORCED BY THE EEOC

(This information relates to filing suit in Federal or State court <u>under Federal law</u>.

If you also plan to sue claiming violations of State law, please be aware that time limits and other provisions of State law may be shorter or more limited than those described below.)

PRIVATE SUIT RIGHTS

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA), or the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA):

In order to pursue this matter further, you must file a lawsuit against the respondent(s) named in the charge <u>within</u> <u>90 days</u> of the date you *receive* this Notice. Therefore, you should keep a record of this date. Once this 90-day period is over, your right to sue based on the charge referred to in this Notice will be lost. If you intend to consult an attorney, you should do so promptly. Give your attorney a copy of this Notice, and its envelope or record of receipt, and tell him or her the date you received it. Furthermore, in order to avoid any question that you did not act in a timely manner, it is prudent that your suit be filed within 90 days of the date this Notice was *issued* to you (as indicated where the Notice is signed) or the date of the postmark or record of receipt, if later.

Your lawsuit may be filed in U.S. District Court or a State court of competent jurisdiction. (Usually, the appropriate State court is the general civil trial court.) Whether you file in Federal or State court is a matter for you to decide after talking to your attorney. Filing this Notice is not enough. You must file a "complaint" that contains a short statement of the facts of your case which shows that you are entitled to relief. Your suit may include any matter alleged in the charge or, to the extent permitted by court decisions, matters like or related to the matters alleged in the charge. Generally, suits are brought in the State where the alleged unlawful practice occurred, but in some cases can be brought where relevant employment records are kept, where the employment would have been, or where the respondent has its main office. If you have simple questions, you usually can get answers from the office of the clerk of the court where you are bringing suit, but do not expect that office to write your complaint or make legal strategy decisions for you.

PRIVATE SUIT RIGHTS -- Equal Pay Act (EPA):

EPA suits must be filed in court within 2 years (3 years for willful violations) of the alleged EPA underpayment: back pay due for violations that occurred **more than 2 years (3 years) before you file suit** may not be collectible. For example, if you were underpaid under the EPA for work performed from 7/1/08 to 12/1/08, you should file suit before 7/1/10 – not 12/1/10 -- in order to recover unpaid wages due for July 2008. This time limit for filing an EPA suit is separate from the 90-day filing period under Title VII, the ADA, GINA or the ADEA referred to above. Therefore, if you also plan to sue under Title VII, the ADA, GINA or the ADEA, in addition to suing on the EPA claim, suit must be filed within 90 days of this Notice and within the 2- or 3-year EPA back pay recovery period.

ATTORNEY REPRESENTATION -- Title VII, the ADA or GINA:

If you cannot afford or have been unable to obtain a lawyer to represent you, the U.S. District Court having jurisdiction in your case may, in limited circumstances, assist you in obtaining a lawyer. Requests for such assistance must be made to the U.S. District Court in the form and manner it requires (you should be prepared to explain in detail your efforts to retain an attorney). Requests should be made well before the end of the 90-day period mentioned above, because such requests do <u>not</u> relieve you of the requirement to bring suit within 90 days.

ATTORNEY REFERRAL AND EEOC ASSISTANCE -- All Statutes:

You may contact the EEOC representative shown on your Notice if you need help in finding a lawyer or if you have any questions about your legal rights, including advice on which U.S. District Court can hear your case. If you need to inspect or obtain a copy of information in EEOC's file on the charge, please request it promptly in writing and provide your charge number (as shown on your Notice). While EEOC destroys charge files after a certain time, all charge files are kept for at least 6 months after our last action on the case. Therefore, if you file suit and want to review the charge file, **please make your review request** within 6 months of this Notice. (Before filing suit, any request should be made within the next 90 days.)

IF YOU FILE SUIT, PLEASE SEND A COPY OF YOUR COURT COMPLAINT TO THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE OF RIGHTS UNDER THE ADA AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2008 (ADAAA): The ADA was amended, effective January 1, 2009, to broaden the definitions of disability to make it easier for individuals to be covered under the ADA/ADAAA. A disability is still defined as (1) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities (actual disability); (2) a record of a substantially limiting impairment; or (3) being regarded as having a disability. *However, these terms are redefined, and it is easier to be covered under the new law.*

If you plan to retain an attorney to assist you with your ADA claim, we recommend that you share this information with your attorney and suggest that he or she consult the amended regulations and appendix, and other ADA related publications, available at http://www.eeoc.gov/laws/types/disability_regulations.cfm.

"Actual" disability or a "record of" a disability (note: if you are pursuing a failure to accommodate claim you must meet the standards for either "actual" or "record of" a disability):

- > The limitations from the impairment no longer have to be severe or significant for the impairment to be considered substantially limiting.
- ➤ In addition to activities such as performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, thinking, concentrating, reading, bending, and communicating (more examples at 29 C.F.R. § 1630.2(i)), "major life activities" now include the operation of major bodily functions, such as: functions of the immune system, special sense organs and skin; normal cell growth; and digestive, genitourinary, bowel, bladder, neurological, brain, respiratory, circulatory, cardiovascular, endocrine, hemic, lymphatic, musculoskeletal, and reproductive functions; or the operation of an individual organ within a body system.
- **Only one** major life activity need be substantially limited.
- ➤ With the exception of ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses, the beneficial effects of "mitigating measures" (e.g., hearing aid, prosthesis, medication, therapy, behavioral modifications) are not considered in determining if the impairment substantially limits a major life activity.
- An impairment that is "episodic" (e.g., epilepsy, depression, multiple sclerosis) or "in remission" (e.g., cancer) is a disability if it would be substantially limiting when active.
- An impairment may be substantially limiting even though it lasts or is expected to last fewer than six months.

"Regarded as" coverage:

- An individual can meet the definition of disability if an **employment action was taken because of an actual or perceived impairment** (e.g., refusal to hire, demotion, placement on involuntary leave, termination, exclusion for failure to meet a qualification standard, harassment, or denial of any other term, condition, or privilege of employment).
- ➤ "Regarded as" coverage under the ADAAA no longer requires that an impairment be substantially limiting, or that the employer perceives the impairment to be substantially limiting.
- The employer has a defense against a "regarded as" claim only when the impairment at issue is objectively *BOTH* transitory (lasting or expected to last six months or less) *AND* minor.
- A person is not able to bring a failure to accommodate claim *if* the individual is covered only under the "regarded as" definition of "disability."

Note: Although the amended ADA states that the definition of disability "shall be construed broadly" and "should not demand extensive analysis," some courts require specificity in the complaint explaining how an impairment substantially limits a major life activity or what facts indicate the challenged employment action was because of the impairment. Beyond the initial pleading stage, some courts will require specific evidence to establish disability. For more information, consult the amended regulations and appendix, as well as explanatory publications, available at http://www.eeoc.gov/laws/types/disability_regulations.cfm.